BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month $10 00
" 3 months 30 00
" 6 months 60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 40 00
" 6 months 10 00
" 12 months 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

FASHION AND FOLLY.

This is an age of wonders rare,
Of vice and folly too;
Of notice that to me seem queer,
Of sights strange to the view.
And yet of all the silly things,
Of this most silly age,
Are those strange robes that fashion flings
O'er fop and fool and sage.

There's one who sports a Shanghai coat,
That hangs below his knees;
With whiskers like a Billy Goat.
A fit resort for fleas.
He struts and swells with bloated pride,
And thinks "now who but me!"
And acts as though the world beside,
Contained no Ape but he.

And here's another steals the view,
Of rather doubtful gender;
He wears a shawl as ladies do,
Around his waist so slender.
What species of the race is he?
Pray tell me if you can?
Sure, such a looking thing can't be
One hundredth part a man.

And there's the Parson richly dressed
In latest cut and feather;
With silk and satin colored vest
And boots of patent leather.
His dickey is so stiff and high,
(Without one note or speck,)
He fears to turn his venal eye,
Lest he should break his neck.

On Sunday morn he struts the aisle
Of God's pure house of prayer;
But thinks more of some fair one's smile
Than yon poor mourner's tear.
He reads a lengthy sermon o'er,
In cold and measured tone,
Preached by some saint in days of yore,
Which now he calls his own

And there's the maid, so blithe and gay,
With nicely padded breast;
Who thinks the men who gape will say,
"See what a glorious chest."
From her small waist a hoop hangs down,
Even to her little feet,
And thus equipped, she gads the town.
A most egregious cheat.

Others ape in whose snowy breasts
In native fullness swell,
So fearful that no eye may rest
Where those sweet hillocks dwell.
Must wear their dresses hanging low
Adown their shoulders bare,
That every man who looks may know
There is no cotton there.

And there's a little artful girl,
So innocent withal,
She, too, must enter Fashion's whirl,
And dance at rout and ball.
With arms around her mother pressed,
She cries and pleads and begs
That, as big sister shows her breast,
She ought to show her legs.

And thus it is, foul fashion's reign
Has cursed this broad green earth;
Nor modesty be deemed again,
The gem of female worth.

TRANSIN SHIPWRECK.—The following is from the *Straits Times*, a Singapore paper:

"On January 12, a Chinaman, much bruised about the body, presented himself at the shipping office, and said that he had left Swatow a fortnight before, in a three masted schooner, with five hundred and fifty other passengers — On the night of the 6th, he said, at the entrance to the Straits, barely thirty miles from Singapore, the vessel, going at full speed, dashed against the lighthouse rocks; a moment afterward she fell back, filled rapidly, and sank in deep water, with all hands on board. The man, who believed himself the only survivor, got hold of a piece of wood, on which he floated a whole day and night, when he was picked up by some fishermen. This story, so fearful in its details, was scarcely belived in at first; but fatal confirmation of it arrived a day afterward from the Dutch Resident at Rhio. One of the crew of the ship, a Swede, named Christensen, was picked up and brought ashore at Rhio, and his story was the same as the Chinaman's. The vessel was the Hamburg schooner Canton, bound from Swatow to Singapore."

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says.

Captain J. D. Glass, teacher in Rutherford Seminary, N. C. headed six volunteers from among the boys in his school, and captured a squad of nine deserters while attempting to cross the Catawba River. When he called upon his boys for help, every one of the noble little fellows promptly volunteered; but as they could only raise four guns, he could not accept the services of all. The boys boldly summoned the deserters to surrender. The latter having no way of escape complied; and were lodged in Morganton jail. They were Virginia soldiers—shame on such unworthy sons—runaway from their command in Mississippi, and were trying to get through to the mountains of Virginia.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Ethridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige

A. P. BRYAN, Agent
for Southern Ex. Co.
April 3 2w

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, LODGINGS without MEALS, can be furnished at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. WM. H. CUNNINGGIN,
Proprietor.
April 3 3t*

☞ ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865. NO. 122

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, And such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 58 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 12.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

CASH OR BARTER.

ON SALE—

40 Bales Cotton Yarns of 8, 9, or 10 at wholesale and retail by H. N. BROWN, & Co.
April 3 4t* Hillsboro, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1865, WILL BE SOLD at Towle's Auction and Commission House; (Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)—

1 Pair good Safe Carriage Horses,
3 Good Double Barrel Guns,
1 Bbl. Prime Syrup, in quantities to suit purchasers, and other goods.

J. M. TOWLES,
April 1-1t* Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.
March 15 td* TARPLEY & YARBOROUGH.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 9, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rules subsequently advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those at the last schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own economy, consistent as correct patriotism from the unextricated and recognized as correct patriotism from the unextricated and grasping despotism of our barbarious enemy.

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush. 32 lbs		$10 00
Axes,		7 50
do	with handles, each,	10 00
do	without handles, each,	10 00
Bacon,	per pound, new round,	12 00
Beans,	white or cow field, per bush 60 pounds,	4 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	15 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	10 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	7 00
do	salted, per pound,	7 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 50
do	adamantine, per pound,	5 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	10 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 cs. to yard, and yarn rate as in greater or less weights or width, per yard,	16 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	15 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	7 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 50
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	11 00
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	12 50
Flour;	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	2 50
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	90 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	80 00
Hats,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	70 00
Hay,	wool, each,	8 00
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	6 00
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	7 50
do	"	5 00
do	green, per pound,	6 00
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	2 50
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1,500 00
Horse rent	per room per month	1,200 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	60 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	260 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	216 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	270 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	1,600 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	400 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	15 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60
Lard,	per pound	60 00
Leather,	sole, per pound	4 50
do	upper, per pound	10 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	12 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	15 00
do	2d class, per head	1,500 00
do	3d class, per head	1200 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	800 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
Nails,	ornament, per keg	6 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	300 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	shelled, per bushel	2 25
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 ox to yard, per yard,	2 00
do	cotton, 7 8, yard wide, 8 ox to yard, per yard,	2 50
Onions,	per bushel,	5 75
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	12 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1500 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	1000 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	9 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	8 00
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	12 50
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	10 00
do	salted, per pound,	8 50
do	gross	8 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	3 00
do	common, near town, per month,	2 00
do	1st quality, to the country, per head, per month,	5 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	7 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	80 00
do	old, per pound,	1 50
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	1 10
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	12 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	9 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	50
Shirting,	cotton, 24 yard wide, 4-4 yards to pound, per yard,	6 00
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3-4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 75
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 10
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	3 75
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
do	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 87 lbs,	3 00
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	15 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 cs. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Leggs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 400 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	110 00
Hire of horse, per day	25 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their supplies, to be sold at reasonable rates to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone, will prevent the foe in the county, of all their means of subsistence, &c., &c. The commissary would also respectfully state that the impressment should be universal and without, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless otherwise changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for discrepancies on appeal, or the award of board be disapproved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) E. K. BURGWYN
Surgeon, C. S. A.
E. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stockaville, N. C.
Com'n Appointment for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 11th 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No 2.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a warner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty to be appointed, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves. Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 22-d3tw3t E. J. HARDING, Adjutant

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

March 13 td WM. H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 21-tf

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

By. MARK.
mar6-2tl w1t

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dcsw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meat and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 3-tf P. L. WOODSON.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	50 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	70 00
Four days	2 50	One month	90 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	120 00
Six days	3 50	Three months	160 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted every week or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S O STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E E HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 12, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm E GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SUPT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH N C

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by us when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following rates only exist for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the nearest Office, county and State to him, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash terms necessary all orders for subscription and advertising!

SUBSCRIPTION RATES!

Daily Progress, one month.....$ 2 50
" " three months.....7 50
" " One month.....10 00
Weekly Progress, three months.....10 00
" " six months.....20 00

ADVERTISING RATES!

All advertisements one square, of eight lines or solid minion type, or less, $2 00 for every insertion.

From the Front.

Intelligent gentlemen who arrived from the front yesterday report that all was quiet. Our army is in the right place and the men are in fine condition and good spirits, having unbounded confidence in their leader and in their ability to contend with the foe.

Sherman is at Goldsboro where his troops are receiving pay, clothing, &c., preparatory to another forward movement; but it is not thought that he will attempt to march under two or three weeks. His pickets extend but a short distance from the town, in this direction, while ours are said to be in sight of the place.

We have heard it said that Sherman had ordered all citizens of Goldsboro who may refuse to take the oath, to leave the place.

The War News.

There were rumors of rather an exciting character yesterday. Passengers by the morning train from the West reported that Stoneman's raiders were within fifteen miles of Greensboro, having passed through Salem, a part of which it was said they burned. Greensboro it was thought was the objective point of Stoneman. Preparations have been made, we learn, to meet him and there was probably fighting at or near that town on yesterday. If allowed to reach and pass Greensboro Stoneman will no doubt attempt to get to Grant by following the line of the Piedmont and Danville road.

From Gen. Johnston's lines we have no news; we suppose that the two armies are quiet and stationary.

The campaign is well open and we may look for hot work at all points.

The War in Virginia.

We received no mail from Petersburg or Richmond yesterday, and the telegraph has been silent since Saturday. We have no doubt, however, but there has been desperate fighting during the last forty-eight hours and that the South Side road is the immediate object the Federals have in view.

The Danville *Register* of Friday, speaking of operations below, says:

"Reports were in circulation yesterday to the purport that a party of raiders—probably Sheridan's men—had left Grant's army and advanced to Dinwiddie Court House, threatening the South Side railroad. It is understood that preparations are on foot to check these fellows.

"At the same time we have direct information that the main armies were engaged Wednesday evening and night, near the Jerusalem plank road, and that the fighting was pretty severe.—The rains may serve to postpone active operations for awhile."

FROM MEXICO.

By way of Havana, we have Matamoras dates of the 6th instant. The news is not of great importance. A letter from Havana says:

We have the contradiction of the report that Cortinas had deserted the Imperial, and pronounced for the republican cause. The report, it would appear, originated from some persons belonging to Mendez's guerrillas—the same who destroyed Linares, in New Leon—endeavoring to get recruits by publishing stories calculated to effect their object. They even stated that Mejia, now Imperial commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, had abandoned that cause. Two of the parties thus engaged have been captured and shot.

Cortinas is still doing service to the Empire.—His brigade is in active pursuit of Carvajal, whose capture is hourly expected. This latter chief was, at last accounts, at the head of only three hundred men, with superior forces marching upon him from all points.

I find, by some of the last advices from Europe, that the Pope has written a letter to Maximilian on the subject of liberty of worship and ecclesiastical property, forbidding him, as a true son of the church, to permit the one or appropriate the other to State uses. His Holiness is a little late, for the thing is done; but for having so acted, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the penalty will be excommunication. I do not know if Juarez is excommunicated; but he is the one who deserves it, and not Maximilian, for this latter found the points in question already established as among the laws of the land, and has only respected them as such. A Catholic President of the United States would be just as liable to the Pope's censure for respecting and enforcing the laws which guarantee liberty of conscience and worship to all. Upon this thing of liberty of conscience, as it is called, I am sorry to say his Holiness and I differ; and if he will only show me fair play, I can convince him he is wrong, whether he admits himself beaten or not.

By way of Matamoras we learn that there is considerable movement among the Texan military. Something is going on which is kept secret. Perhaps they have determined to join Galveston which they must do, if threatened, since it is the only port to which blockade runners have any access.

Shad are abundant in Richmond and sell for $60 a pair. Why is it that $60 is demanded in Raleigh?

AHEAD!

The pressure caused by the fall of gold and the [illegible] has [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce thinks on this subject is interesting.—There is danger, it thinks; because when the revulsion comes it will find the majority unprepared, and the general suffering thereby greatly increased.—With a view of preparing the thoughtful reader for the crisis, and lessening the confusion change must it comes, it offers some suggestions pointing to the financial future:

1. A financial event itself is not the worst possible termination to an inflation. As the danger of breaking a limb is in the probability of a chronic disease, so is a financial crash as compared to the gradual transition of a greatest collapse.

2. The loss of real or financial opportunities is not serious when it does not impair the capacity of labor. The great secret of the marvelous elasticity which the people of this country have shown in recovering from certain disasters of business is to be found in this fact: that the great majority are qualified for some class of labor. In this country, the distinction of classes is less strongly marked, and therefore dignifies any calling. It is time that the hours of labor in the future are to be lengthened greatly by the pressure of taxation. If the national debt is assumed by this generation, at least two hours per day will be added to every man's toil. But while unoccupied land is abundant, none need suffer for life's necessaries who are disposed to eat their bread in the sweat of their faces. Besides, the tax on labor must, ere long, be lightened by a change in the style of living. This may be done without abridging personal or social comfort. A large part of the expenditure of families, who are raised above the pressure of immediate want, is for mere display. The necessity which limits the gratification of this vanity will not prove an unmitigated evil. The avenues to temptation have been greatly multiplied by the effort to maintain an appearance of grandeur without the influence with which it is intended to represent.—Much of this will, of necessity, be swept away, and the people be taught the comfort of simplicity.

3. The great object for all to keep before them, in view of the probable future, is freedom from entangled engagements. The crash or collapse must come; but the consequent shrinking of every man's nominal capital is inevitable. One of the greatest mysteries to those who have congratulated themselves on their accumulated fortunes will be, what has become of their supposed wealth. They have succeeded in the majority of their speculations; they have met with no direct losses; and yet they cannot lay their hands upon the means they thought were so indisputably their own. The shrinking of value after a financial inflation bears no record of its engulfing process, and is certain to disappoint the hopes even of the cautious and prudent. Debts will not shrink with the wealth of discharging them, and many a man who might save a wing capital from the wreck, if he were not thus fettered, will come out of the trial with nothing about him but the burden of obligation.

THE FIGHT AT PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg *Express* has the following account of the fight of Saturday morning, when our forces made an assault upon the enemy's works near that city:

THE ATTACK.

About 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the corps of skirmishers, about two hundred and fifty strong, left our works and with empty guns, advanced steadily but rapidly upon the enemy's positions. They fell like a thunder clap upon the Yankees behind the first line of works they struck, clubbing such as they found awake with their muskets, bagging a good many prisoners, and capturing several hundred yards of breastworks. Not a musket was fired and not a man injured on our side. Meantime, the several brigades manned both to support and assist those, came up, and the formidable force on Hare's mill, with a considerable portion of the heavy line of works adjoining and connecting with it were charged and captured, additional prisoners and numerous mortars and guns falling into our hands. Unfortunately some of the Yankees who escaped in the darkness fled and aroused the men in the near line of works, and the alarm was quickly spread throughout the reserve camps behind, so that a formidable force was soon alert. By the time our troops had formed into line on either side of the captured fort the enemy was thoroughly aroused, and was prepared for further offensive operations on our side, otherwise the advance of our troops would have been irresistible and successful beyond anticipation. As it was they came into a position subject to an enfilading fire on either side, and confronted by heavy forts and breastworks.—The Yankees were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them and they quickly massed artillery in the neighboring forts and infantry in our front. They made several fierce assaults upon our columns in heavy lines, which were repulsed with great coolness and in which, it is believed, the enemy sustained much loss.

Finding it impossible to dislodge the Confederates by their infantry attacks, the enemy opened upon them with their artillery. Battery No. 1, on the river, and Fort Steadman on the right, both so situated as thoroughly to command and enfilade the captured fort and works, belched forth their terrible discharges of shell, grape and canister into our ranks, and rendered the position almost untenable.

Further advance by our troops, in the face of the terrible obstacles that presented themselves, was deemed impracticable, and General Gordon gave the command to retire. Not whipped, not even once repulsed, our brave men who had taken the enemy's strong works and themselves repulsed all attempts at recapture, commenced falling back. Up to this moment they had lost nothing, but gained everything. The enemy now opened every gun that could be brought to bear on our troops, and subjected them to a rain of iron, before which the experiences of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg are said by veterans to pale almost to insignificance. It was painfully distinct in this city, where our very dwellings were shaken to their foundations. Our troops retired through this trying ordeal in commendable order, leaving several of their gallant comrades behind, and reached their original lines between eight and nine o'clock. The Yankees pursued no further than their own works.

Five hundred and seven prisoners, all belonging to the Ninth corps, were brought off early in the morning. Among them was Brigadier General McLaughlin and numerous commissioned [illegible]. They were regimented and sent to Richmond.

Nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars were captured. The former were splendid Parrotts, [illegible] three being mortars were brought off.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Among the casualties in the following partial list of officers:

Brigadier General William Terry, painfully in both thighs.

Brigadier General Phil. Cook, of Georgia, arm broken.

General Gordon, very slight in leg.

Colonel Cluey, Fifty-eighth Virginia regiment; Colonel of brigade, captured.

Colonel J. H. Baker, commanding Evans' brigade, wounded slightly.

Lieutenant Colonel Tate, Sixth North Carolina, badly in face.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones, Fifty-seventh North Carolina, severe in arm.

Major Ball, Twenty-first North Carolina, hand, slight.

Captain Nicholson, Assistant Adjutant General to General Johnston, killed.

Captain Kidd, commanding Thirteenth Georgia regiment, killed.

Adjutant Clayton, Twelfth Georgia battalion, killed.

Brigadier General Johnston accidently sprained an ankle while leaping the enemy's works.

An officer of some distinction was shot from his horse while endeavoring to rally his men.—He is believed to have been General Warren, now commanding the Ninth corps.

This movement was well conceived and admirably executed. The commanding officers bear unanimous testimony to the gallant action of the troops engaged, and award them the highest praise. General Gordon's sharpshooters are very highly spoken of.

About 11 o'clock a flag of truce was sent across to the enemy proposing a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded, which was readily acceded to. Our dead and wounded were all brought off the field.

During the remainder of the day and since there was unbroken quiet on this portion of the lines.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, after the fighting on our left had ceased, the enemy commenced demonstrating on our right in the vicinity of Hatcher's run, and thence during the day down to Fort Gregg, some two and a half miles from the city. Our picket lines were charged and captured in front of several brigades, and in turn portions of them captured by our troops. These demonstrations, for they were nothing else, were kept up all day, the heaviest of them being made between three and four o'clock, P. M. The enemy advanced in double line of battle the length of a brigade front each and drove in General Thomas' pickets, and pursuing to within some two hundred yards of our main lines. A battery of artillery was put in position on their flank, which opened upon them with grape and canister and one second fuse shells. A large number of them were killed and wounded, the lines of battle quickly broken, and the Yankees retreated in confusion to their works. Our main line of works was at no time of the day in danger. The whole day's operations were conducted on and about the picket lines. We lost some prisoners and captured one hundred and fifty. Our loss is killed and wounded was not very heavy. The cannonading on these lines was very spirited and rapid at times.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

DEATH OF JOHN M DANIEL.

We regret to learn that John M. Daniel, Esq., the widely renowned editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, expired at his residence, in this city, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. His illness had been long and tedious, the complaint being typhoid pneumonia. His loss, at this particular time especially, may be regarded as a public calamity.

Mr. Daniel was a man of uncommonly fine genius, which appeared in everything he ever wrote from the first day he appeared before the public in print. He was a member of the old and well known Virginia family of Daniel who have been residents of Stafford county for probably the last hundred and fifty years, and who have been noted for talent for several generations past. He came to this city from Stafford when very young, probably not more than eighteen years of age. He first became known as a contributor to the *Southern Planter*, an agricultural paper, owned by Mr. Peter D. Bernard. His articles, though upon subjects upon which, it was to be presumed, he had spent very little thought, were written with so much vigor and purity of style that they attracted instant attention, and a general call was made for the name of the author. He was at the time, and for several years, Librarian of the Richmond Library, where he devoted his time to severe study, became a good classical scholar, and laid the foundation of that general and extensive knowledge which is one of the characteristics of his writings. When scarcely of age, about the year 1847, he became joint editor with the late Bennett M. DeWitt, of the *Examiner*, which was established by the latter about that time. That paper immediately became conspicuous by the extraordinary ability with which it was edited, not less than by the boldness of its views and the freedom which it exercised in criticising the opinions of all classes of politicians. It was not long before Mr. Daniel's name was known not only to the whole State of Virginia, but to the entire press of the country, as one of the ablest among the writers of the day. At what time he became sole proprietor of the *Examiner* we do not recollect.

In 1852, being then in the zenith of his reputation, although not yet thirty years old, Mr. Daniel was appointed Charge to the Court of Sardinia, through the influence, it was thought, of the late Governor Floyd, between whom and Mr. Daniel a warm attachment, personal and political, continued to exist until the death of the former. He continued to reside at the Court of Turin for eight years, when he was recalled by the growing troubles of the country. Upon his return in 1861, he regained command of the *Examiner*, and continued to conduct it with consummate ability until the day of his death.

The style of Mr. Daniel is so well known to the public that it hardly needs comment. It was full, flowing full, of fire and eloquence, often highly rhetorical always vigorous and well sustained. No man ever possessed, in a superior degree, the faculty of fierce and overwhelming denunciation, or the power of turning into ridicule such persons or things as it suited his pleasure to treat in that manner. At the same time, it possessed one quality which is always the mark of genius, and which mere talent can never attain. He made everything interesting that he wrote about, a faculty which Johnston attributed to Goldsmith in those famous words, "*nil tetigit quod non ornavit.*"

Mr. Daniel, we should have mentioned, served on the staff of Governor Floyd in his Western campaign, and afterwards as volunteer aid to General A. P. Hill at the battle of Gaines's mill, on which last occasion he was wounded.

A CURIOUS STORY—THE SIAMESE TWINS—THEIR LIFE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

The Siamese Twins have been lost from public view for the last few years. It was well known of them that they had married two sisters, and settled down near Salisbury, in North Carolina, on a well stocked plantation. In addition to this, they have ample funds invested through their agents in New York. Through a North Carolina medical gentleman now within our lines, we had the other day an opportunity of minute and full particulars in regard to them. Ever since the war began they have continued to reside on their plantation, and lived in the same quiet and harmony as ever until within two years. Of course no one ever thought of drafting them, and their negroes prospered, except that when out of temper from any cause, it was apt to work itself off in striking the first one that come to hand, from which the best escape was to keep out of the way. The brothers never would have had any difficulty, but that their wives, though sisters, turned away their hearts, and children were the cause of this estrangement. Up to the period that each had five children all prospered well enough, but one of them had a sixth, and this awoke envy and jealousy to such a degree that the two sisters, not being bound together like the twin brothers, would no longer live under the same roof, though we believe still in different houses on the same plantation. The brothers are now, it seems, about fifty years of age, but one, we believe the smaller and feebler of the two, looks, it is said, now ten years older than the other. They can turn back to back or face to face, but that is as far as the remarkable bond that unites them permits.

It is almost certain that should either die the other could not survive even for more than a few minutes, as there is an artery as large as the femoral artery that connects them. A few years since they corresponded with some of the leading surgical operators in London as to the possibility of the umbilicus which unites them being cut, so that in the death of the one, the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the London surgeon they visited that city, and many experiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation. Among other things a ligature was tied firmly for a few minutes round the connection between them, so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the artery. But it seemed as if each would expire if this were longer persisted in. The smaller of the two fainted away and lost all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same effect would follow to the other, but that the process could not be continued long without endangering the life of him who was first to faint. Should the smaller and feebler die it might be worth while making the experiment of operating, but the prospects of prolonging the life of the other would be very small. Should, however, the larger and more healthy of the twin brothers die, there would seem absolutely no hope of saving the feebler of the two. From all this it is evident that though the connection between these two brothers is very remarkable and perfectly unique, it is not yet so absolute as has been usually supposed.—*Philad. Ledger.*

[From the Examiner, March 29th.]

THE WAR NEWS

After all the fighting which has taken place since Saturday morning on our lines near Petersburg, from the Appomattox to near Hatchers run, there is not the slightest change in the position of the forces on either side—not a square yard lost or won. Even in the matter of killed, wounded and prisoners, it will be found that the losses are not far from being balanced. General Lee has undoubtedly good reason for making this demonstration, although it was not successful to the full extent that it ought to have been. It has probably convinced Grant that he cannot safely send away the bulk of his army to help Sherman out of his troubles. It is quite enough for Grant to attend to if he can hold his position where he is and wait on Providence and Sherman. The details of these late operations, as given by the Petersburg Expres, may be found in another column. Our troops are universally declared to have behaved with splendid gallantry in the storming of the works.

The picket lines on our right, which had been slightly displaced, have been fully re-established.

One hundred and fifty additional prisoners from that point were brought into the city yesterday evening.

The earth is drying fast, and the roads coming into excellent order. It was thought Grant would be impatient to open this year's campaign the very first moment the weather would permit; but he has left the initiative to Lee. In the present operations along those lines, it is not Grant trying to take Richmond, but Richmond trying to take Grant.

There is no further intelligence from North Carolina nor from Mobile.

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make it follow her. "Come along, sir." A would be witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" Oh, no, sir, said she with great composure, "it was *another* puppy I spoke to."

The Chesapeak and Ohio canal has been so damaged recently by the flood, that it will take till midsummer to repair it.

The Supreme Court has decided that cotton captured on land was not condemnable as prize of war.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Mobile.

MOBILE, April 1.—The enemy have invested Spanish Fort on the east and erected a heavy battery south of the Fort, from which he keeps up a steady fire.—They erected a battery on Thursday night on the bay, on Minette, cutting off all communication with the fort by steamers from the city. Batteries Huger and Tracy opened on it and with the aid of another Battery silenced it this morning. The enemy this morning moved up towards Blakely and it is expected they will attack the place to-morrow. At sunset yesterday evening, Capt. Watson, of Gen. Gibson's Staff, and Lieut. A. C. Newton, 4th La., headed a sortie of fifteen men from Spanish fort and succeeded in driving back the enemy's advance, killing several and capturing one Captain and 21 men. Storm has been very heavy all the week. The enemy has made no impression on our works. Fine morale prevails among the troops. Our losses slight and that of the enemy heavy, we having advantage of position. All things going well.

FIRE.—The Salem *Press* says:

We learn that, a few weeks since, the barn of Mr. Eldridge, of Stokes county, was destroyed by fire, by the hand of an incendiary.

Mr. Alfred Ebert's house, in this county, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. The furniture in the house was saved, but a quantity of wheat and corn, stored in the garret, was destroyed. The fire originated by sparks from the chimney falling on the roof.

Mr. Graham's house, in the neighborhood of Kernersville, was also consumed by fire, last week, by accident.

MISSING.—The *Confederate* says:

The Rev. Mr. McBride, a resident of Cumberland county whose home was near Sardis Church of which he was pastor, has not been seen since the Yankees passed through that country. His tracks were followed to the banks of lower Little River, as he appeared to have been walking between two men; but there all traces were lost. It is feared that he was murdered and thrown into the stream. The most diligent search has been made throughout the country, but so far, it has been fruitless.

A public meeting in Lincoln county, North Carolina, contributed a large amount of corn, wheat, bacon and molasses, for the supply of the army. One citizen gave 1,000 pounds of bacon.

An effort is being made to hold a session of the Virginia Legislature but several days have elapsed since the time appointed for the assembling and nothing like a quorum can be obtained in either branch.

A daughter of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, who has been attending school at Louisville, Kentucky, is to be sent through the lines to her father.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Mine and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G B Getty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d3w3t